North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 466. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1 Schooner *Minna*, 299 Tons Register, 5,500 Peculs capacity, and in excellent order for any voyage.

For particulars apply to

ABRAHAM HOWARD.

tf Shanghai, 15th June, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

I have established myself, since the 1*st January last*, as a PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at this Port.

R. S. R. FUSSELL.

tf Foochow, 16th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself at this Port as *General Commission Agent and Merchant*, under the style of TATHAM & Co

THOMAS TATHAM.

tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shiperights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.

tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Co-partnership under which THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, and HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, have heretofore carried on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents* in Singapore, under the style of KER, RAWSON & Co., expires *on the 30th instant.*

Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, & HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, will carry on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, from and after *the 1st May next*, as Co-partners, under the style of

PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.

6au Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established a GENERAL AGENCY & COMMISSION BUSINESS at *Nagasaki* and *Decima* in *Japan*, under the style of FRIELINK & Co.

Mr. ADOLPH VOGLT is authorized to sign the firm.

W. G. FRIELINK.

26jy Nagasaki, 15th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and MR. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong*.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.

tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANGHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business*. CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Six do. " " 6 "
Twelve do. " " 7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST INDIA & CHINA AGENCY,
Establish for 10 years in the city of London.

THE undersigned takes this means of informing those parties who have answered his advertisement by sending him indents for various descriptions of Manufactures, Mess Stores, and other European requisites, unaccompanied by remittances, that they cannot be attended to, until a Cash remittance for at least one half of the amount of their indents upon him has been received, after which, the goods will be shipped immediately, and the remaining cost of the purchases for them, will be drawn for by Bills at 60 days sight.

HENRY CASSIN,
Lloyd's Merchants Room,
26no Royal Exchange.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly authorized to act as Agents for the Marine Insurance Company

"HELVETIA,"

of St. Gallen, Switzerland.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

27au Shanghai, 19th June, 1859.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above named Company at this Port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

R. S. R. FUSSELL.

17se Foochow, 1st June, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly authorized to act as AGENTS of the *Fire Insurance Company of Dresden.*

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

2jy Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai*.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRASER, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London 26th June, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry. } in 3 doz. Cases.
do. Golden do. }
Superior Old Port.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8 in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & Cie.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street
corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,

at

FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. " " Pocket,.....	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A House and Godown at the corner of the Consulate Road and Bridge Street; also, a large double Godown at the corner of the Consulate Road and Church Street.

For particulars apply to

R. FRANCIS.

tf Shanghai, 8th June, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having removed to their new Store, respectfully invite the attention of the Resident and Shipping Community, to their extensive Stock of Goods, comprising a great variety of useful and ornamental Articles, received by late arrivals from England and America.

Fresh Invoices of Oilman's Stores, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Figs, Prunes, Butter, Cheeses, Dried Apples, Gallego Flour, Cold Water, Soda and Fancy Biscuits, Split Peas, Corn Meal, Cider Vinegar, Candles, Navy and Pilot Bread.

A fine assortment of Stationery, Glass-ware, Crockery, Water Filters, Plated-ware, Cutlery, and Perfumery.

Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Alpacca, Merino, White Cord, Linen Duck and Drills, Spanish Stripes, Summer Vestings, Printed Flannel, Rubber Overcoats, Turkish Linen and Cotton Towels, Napkins, Chintzes, Damask and Embossed Table Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Merino Vests & Pants, Cotton Socks and Half-hose, Felt and Pith Hats, Cloth Caps, French and English Boots & Shoes, Ladies and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Rugs & Rollers, and Dog Collars.

Solar Stand and Hanging, Brackets, and Study Lamps, Chandeliers 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 Burners, Toilet Glasses, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Rattan Chairs, Canton Matting, &c.; and a complete assortment of Ship Chandlery.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 18th June, 1859.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS.
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER.
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

C. A. FLETCHER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI.
YESSO.
6ju JAPAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICTURE OF SHANGHAI,

By T. F. BEDWELL.

THERE not being a sufficient number of Subscribers to defray the expense of having the above Picture Lithographed, it is still to be seen at this Office, where Subscriptions will be received until further notice.

Colored Lithograph Copies, Tls. 4 each—deliverable at home or here.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 17th May, 1859.

"THE CHINA EXPRESS."

FOR China, Japan, Singapore, and all parts East of India, published bi-monthly, comprises a Summary of European and American Political, Commercial, and General News; Literature, Arts, and Sciences; Naval, Military, and Shipping Intelligence; and other subjects of interest. The *China Express* will be transmitted by Post *via* Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th of each month.

Terms of Subscription, including postage 7 Tls. per annum, payable in advance.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SUBLAD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the 1st May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.

The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,

THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.

13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. Testimonials as to their value for shooting in India,

See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

ARMFIELD'S BUTTONS FOR CHINA AND THE EAST.

STRUCK from DIES, cut expressly for these markets in great variety.

Sole appointed Agent,
JOHN W. GABRIEL.

8ju 79, Basinghall Street London.

CHKONG FAT,
From Canton.

LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.

FOR SALE.

Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.

16mar SHANGHAI.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Capt. I. Bernard, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Friday, the 18th instant, at daylight*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 1,800 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Application for which, will be received until *Noon of Saturday, the 9th instant*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Wednesday, the 13th instant*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent*.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of M. James Bowman in the firm of W. H. WARDLEY & Co *of Hongkong* and JAMES BOWMAN & Co. *of Shanghae*, cease on this date. Our business will be conducted by the remaining Partners—Mr. Francis Bulkeley Johnson and Mr. Alfred James How, *at Shanghae* under the style of JOHNSON & Co., and *at Hongkong* until further notice as before.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.,
of Hongkong.
JAMES BOWMAN & Co.,
of Shanghae.

3se Hongkong, 30th June, 1859.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *Public Tea Inspector*, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Siemssen & Co.

JOHN BLAIN.

公道 *Kung-tow*.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1859. 1oc

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS DAVID NEAVE is a Partner in our firm in China.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Gau Shanghai, 28th June 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. J. Bonstedt has been admitted a Partner since *the 1st April*, will in future be carried on under the style or firm of WADMAN & Co.

E. WADMAN.

tf Ningpo, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Austrian Lloyds Steam Navigation Company's Steamers have ceased to ply between Alexandria and Trieste, until further notice.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
Austrian Lloyds Agents.

23jy Shanghai, 30th June, 1859.

TO BE LET WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY.

A Dwelling House containing a Dining-room, two Drawing-rooms and four large Bedrooms with Dressing-rooms attached.

The Servants-rooms, Garden, and other arrangements, are suited to the wants of residents generally. Apply to

A. CUSHNY.

tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1859.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on *Wednesday & Thursday, the 6th & 7th instant*, commencing at 11 o'clock A.M.—at the residence of Mons. C. de Montigny, H. I. M. Consul General.

The whole of his Household Furniture consisting of,—

Elegant Drawing Room Furniture, a new Grand Piano by a first class Paris maker, Mirrors, Elegant Clocks, Drawing Room Candelabrum, Mantle Ornaments, Window Curtains and Fixtures, Sedan Chairs nearly new. And a very choice assortment of Wines.

Catalogues will be issued early.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.

o Shanghai, 1st July, 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY. JULY 2, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	May 10	Singapore.	June 16
Bombay, ...	June 1	Hongkong.	June 25
Calcutta, ...	—	New York.......	April 27
Galle, ...	June 7		

Mail of 26th May from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 8th.—Shanghai, 15th inst. Last year it was received on 12th, per *Yang-tsze*, and 13th per *Aden*.

Latest dates in England from China,—

		Received
Hongkong,	March 15	*viâ* Marseilles, ..Apr. 27
Shanghai,	„ 5	*viâ* Southampton, May 1

MARRIED.

On Thursday, June 30th, at Trinity Church, by the Revd. John Hobson, M.A., Thomas Vincent, Esq. to Miss Isabella Fothergill, daughter of the late Lieut. W. Fothergill, R.N., of Blatchington, Sussex.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 1st July, 1859.		Ending 1st July, 1858.	
June,				
25.—	*Max.* 93	*Min.* 71	*Max.* 86	*Min.* 74
26.—	„ 76	„ 73	„ 84	„ 73
27.—	„ 81	„ 73	„ 83	„ 75
28.—	„ 81	„ 68	„ 87	„ 74
29.—	„ 78	„ 74	„ 85	„ 75
30.—	„ 84	„ 76	„ 82	„ 73
July,				
1.—	„ 85	„ 75	„ 82	„ 72

To be continued weekly.

N B—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

Exchange,..............No quotations.

Opium.

June	Malwa New, Tls.	Malwa Old, Tls.	Patna New, Tls.	Patna Old, Tls.
25	460 a 465	450 —	583 —	570 —
27	465 —	480 —	580 —	570 —
28	468 —	480 —	575 —	562 —
29	472 —	485 —	580 —	570 —
30	475 —	485 —	585 —	575 —
July 1	475 —	485 —	580 —	570 —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—July 1st, *Nera*, (Br. sch.), 133, Waller, from Nagasaki; *Lima*, (Bre. bq.), 420, Myers, from Hongkong, *Minita*, (Ham. bg.), 260, Branslow, from Hongkong, and *Persia*, (Br. sh.), 661, Parnell, from Singapore and Amoy.

Departed.—July 1st, *Van der Palm*, (Du. bq.), 481, Markus, for Kelang; *Woodville*, (Br. bq.), 361, Brown, for London, and *Eliza Mary*, (Br. sch.), 126, Fine, for Japan.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Yang-tsze*, Messrs. E. H. How, Coutts, Morice, and Neilsen. Per *Aden*, Capt. Shiell, Messrs. Batt, Stretten, Medem, Ross, Tredinchrop, Chevalier, Fuschio, Castellani, Mur, Jarvie, Gower, Gower, Phillips, Hamilton, and J. Rickett, Jr.

Departed.—Per *Shanghai*, Messrs. W. W. Cryder, F. Jenkins, L. Boye, and G. Wood. Per *Yang-tsze*, H: E: C. de Montigny, Consul General for France, & family, and Mr. E. B. H. Boyd.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—
May 20.

For Hongkong, Dr. C. A. Anderson, Messrs. Horsford, and J. Doyle, R.N.
For Shanghai, Mr. W. T. Tyers.

June 4.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Hubner, Messrs. Rigby, and Hubner, Junr.

Per *Falcon*, from Liverpool, Mr. Geo. S. Morrison.

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamers, at Hongkong.

Arrived.—Per *Singapore*, 22nd June, for Hongkong, Dr. Allan, Captains Anderson, and Schiell, Lieut. Count de Medens, Messrs Gowes, Balt, and Strellen.

Departed.—Per *Malabar*, 22nd June, for Southampton, Messrs. A. L. Inglis, W. Mortimer, and Lieut. S. G. Gray, 1st Royals; for Marseilles, Viscount de Graney, Messrs. Bischoff, G. Loerdrup, T. Alquier; for Alexandria, Mr. Borries; for Singapore, Mr. James Urquhart.

The next outward mail is advertised to leave on Friday morning the 15th instant at day-light.

The mail from London *viâ* Marseilles of 26th May will be due in Hongkong on the 8th, and in Shanghai on the 15th instant. Last year it was received on the 12th and 13th per *Yang-tsze* and *Aden* respectively.

The absence of news from the Pei-ho is an indication of the favorable progress of the mission. However smoothly events may run, much time will probably be occupied in the arrangement of the ceremonies. Lucky days must be appointed and precedents sought for the etiquette to be observed at the receptions.

We are therefore not surprised at receiving no news as it is unlikely Mr. Bruce would send dispatches until the ratifications were exchanged. This port will receive the first notice of it and the Tariff and Regulations, being a part of the Treaty, will take effect immediately, the time having already arrived for them to come into operation.

Mr. C. de Montigny Consul General of France, accompanied by his family, left Shanghai in the private steamer *Yang-tsze* on the 28th instant for Hongkong. We understand he leaves us with the view of assuming the Consul generalship at Canton.

Mr. Montigny we believe, carries with him the good wishes of this community. During his long residence in Shanghai, he has ever been foremost in securing for his countrymen the rights granted them by former treaties, and in doing so he has materially advanced the interests of the Foreign community in general. We only trust, that in his future connections he may be equally felicitous, and thus acquire for himself the respect of those amongst whom he may be placed.

An interesting account of a journey towards the Yellow River, from a private journal, will be found in another column. It will be continued in our next Number.

The London mail of 10th May, arrived here per private steamer *Yang-tsze* on Monday morning, the 27th ulto., being the 48th day from England. We also received by her dates from Bombay 1st,—Galle 7th,—Singapore 16th,—and Hongkong 23d inst. The mail arrived in Hongkong per P. & O. Company's steamer *Singapore* on the 22d.

The P. & O. Company's steamer *Aden* came in on the 29th inst. with the heavy portion of the mail, bringing two days later dates from Hongkong.

The great fact of war having commenced absorbs nearly all other topics. Austria has advanced into Piedmont, and France was hurrying on to join in a struggle the violence and duration of which it is fearful to contemplate. All the information that we possess is in the hands of our readers, in the home papers which are filled with the accounts. We merely record that this mail brought the news.

In England the elections were over and the returns nearly completed. The Navy recruiting was proceeding successfully under the offered bounty. The militia was to be called out. The general feeling throughout the country is strongly in favor of neutrality in reference to the war.

Lord Elgin and suite arrived at Marseilles in H. M. S. *Caradoc* on the 5th May. Alexander Von Humboldt died at Berlin on the 6th May, aged 90. Dr. Lardner, died at Paris on the 5th.

The money market in England indicated as usual, the state of opinion regarding the war. On the arrival of the first news that hostilities had been declared, the value of money rose 1 per cent; the Bank raised the minimum rate from 2½ to 3½ per cent, Consols fell from 93¾ to 88¼. Loans were recalled. Forty-seven firms on the Stock Exchange failed, and the panic was intense.

The Bank subsequently advanced its rate to 4½ per cent at which it remained when the mail left. In the market, the rate of discount was 4½ per cent for one or two months; 5 for three months and about 5½ for four months; for longer periods there was no quotation.

There were several failures of houses connected with the Continent.

Money was in good demand at the Bank *minimum*.

Russia, Austria and Sardinia have suspended specie payments.

Bar Silver had been in great demand, and 62½*d.* to 62⅝*d.* was paid for some parcels for shipment to the Continent, but it became flat and the last sale was at 62¼*d.* which is an advance of ⅜*d.* on the price by the previous mail. Dollars remained at 60⅞*d.*

The decrease in the Coin and Bullion at the Bank was £410,933 in the first week and £434,862 in the last, leaving the stock in both departments, by the last weekly return £17,205,480.

Bullion.—Per *Indus* from Southampton on 4th May,—

For Hongkong, ... £28,054
Shanghai, ... £ 1,800

Exchange.—E. I. Government Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 2*s.* 2*d.* On Bombay, 2*s.* 2½*d.*

Bar Silver, 62¼*d.* a 62½*d.* per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, (nominal) 60⅞*d.* per oz.

Consols, 91⅝ a 91¾ for money.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £17,205,480.

Rate of discount,—Bank, 4½ per cent.

Silk—Demand slack. Tsatlee No. 1, 22*s.* a 22*s.* 6*d.*, No. 2, 21*s.* a 21*s.* 6*d.*, No. 3, 19*s.* 6*d.* a 20*s.* 6*d.*, No. 4 & 5, 17*s.* a 19*s.*, Thrown 20*s.* 6*d.* a 21*s.* 6*d.*

Tea—Inactive. Common Congou, 1.2, tendency downward.

Vegetable wax from Japan per *Florence* sold by private contract at 70*s.* per cwt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai, April 15th, *Isaac Jeans*, 16th, *Canvas Back*, and *Oscar*, at New York; 22nd, *Nicolai 1st*, at Copenhagen; May 6th, *Scutari*, at Falmouth.

Departed. — For Shanghai, April 29th, *Laughing Water*, from Liverpool; May 3rd, *Friar Tuck*, from Liverpool; 6th, *Conheath*, from Swansea.

Passed Anjer.—from Shanghai for London, May 23d, *Berwick Walls*; 27th, *Earl of Windsor*.

Cargoes.—Per *Strathmore*, from London to Shanghai, cleared April 19th:—Calicoes plain, 1,864,250 yards; printed and dyed, 246,250 yards; bottled beer, £188; long and short cloths, £820; Woollen and worsted stuffs, £15,705; beer, £121; Wine, 1,040 gals.; spirits, 738 gals.; window glass, 482 cwt.; woollens, value £1,000; quicksilver, 4,550 lbs.; calicoes, plain, 700,160 yards; printed and dyed, 20,000 yards; carpets and rugs, £218.

Per *Assyrian*, cleared April 11th:—Calicoes, plain, 2,213,920 yards; printed and dyed, 225,196 yards; laces, &c., 250 yards; woollen and worsted hosiery, £672; long and short cloths, £226; woollen and worsted stuffs £4,605; beer, £93; bottled beer, £084; gunpowder, £69; wine, 1,016 gals.; spirits, 598 gals; cocineal 4, cwt; glass, 765 cwt; quicksilver, 3,000 lbs.; sardines, 300 boxes.

Loading.—For Shanghai,—

At London, *Beemah*, *Wynaud*, *Wellington*, and *Gallego*.

At Liverpool, *Illiamani*, and *Spirit of the Age*.

The North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held its monthly Meeting at the Library Rooms on Tuesday evening last.

W. G. Howell, Esq., was elected a Director in the room of the Rev. W. Aitchison, at present absent from Shanghai.

The Paper of the Evening was a "Note on the Tea-producing districts in China," by D. B. Robertson, Esq. These remarks were, as the author observed, "submitted more for guidance than positive "information, for doubtless the latter can "only be obtained in a reliable shape by "personal enquiry and investigation; and "until the period arrives when Foreigners will be in a position to see for "themselves, at present to say we know "anything of China, her capabilities, re- "sources and marts, would be stretching "a point that the writer of this article "would not attempt."

To the Paper was annexed a Map of Keang-see, Gan-hwuy, Keang-soo, Che-kiang, Fuh-keen and Hu-peh, the Provinces or such parts thereof as were required for the purposes of the Note—the places in these provinces where the teas are produced were enumerated and the various routes by which they are conveyed to Shanghai and Canton.

A few remarks were made relative to the Yang-tsze Keang and the difficulties of its navigation, and taking into consideration the perfect canal communication which exists through the Interior of the Provinces, adjacent to the Yang-tsze, it appeared, to the writer, doubtful how far it could ever be made available for the transmission of Export produce though perhaps for Imports the prospects are better.

The Paper, in a condensed form, gave a great deal of useful information. From a glance at the Map, which accompanied it, it could plainly be seen that Shanghai from its Geographical position must be the shipping port for the whole of the Silk and the bulk of the Tea produced in the most fertile of the provinces of the Empire. Hang-chow in Che-kiang offers apparently the same advantages; but in reality Hang-chow, besides being unapproachable by vessels of much draught, is rather out of the direct canal route; and these circumstances combine to make it of but little importance as a Depôt for Foreign Commerce. The same may be said of Imports as of Exports; the facilities of communicating with the Interior will ever render Shanghai a Depôt. Passengers and goods can be conveyed by canal route from this Port to any of the districts or places above mentioned; they can proceed from Shanghai to Ning-chow in Keang-see and even farther, without even approaching the Yang-tsze Keang; it is evident therefore that so far as anything can be foreseen the Commercial prosperity of Shanghai must increase, if, as expected, the opening of the country affords a wider field for the operations of our Merchants.

THE WEATHER.

June.—This is said to be, usually, the wettest month in the year, at Shanghai. It is hoped it may prove to have been so in 1859, as the gauge shows the quantity that fell in the 18 rainy days was 13.63 inches being considerably above the average.

Although the temperature was low until the 20th it was, generally, disagreeable. We then had five days of sultry weather, the thermometer rising to 93 in an open verandah shaded from the direct and the reflected rays of the sun. Rain again produced a fall of 12 to 15 degrees, and it was pleasant for the remainder of the month.

The thermometer in the shade ranged from 69 to 93 by day and 64 to 84 at night; the nights, generally, were cool, 76 being the highest degree, except during four nights.

It was from the 8th to the 18th of July in last year that the weather was so intensely hot. The self registering thermometer from which we then made our observations is nearly 2 degrees lower than others we now use, it marked 94 as the highest in the ten days above mentioned.

Light clothing has now superseded woollens.

Peaches, Loquats, Arbutis, Apples, Strawberries and Pine-apples are found in the market, in abundance, but more ornamental on the table than beneficial to health.

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI.
Civil side.

27th June, 1859.

Wei-seu-chuen *alias* Aleet
v.
Blenkin, Rawson & Co.

Before D. B. Robertson, Esq., *H. M. Consul*.
J. Markham, Esq., *H. M. Vice-Consul*.
Messrs. H. M. M. Gray, J. F. Carter, } *Assessors*.

This was an action brought by the Plaintiff for the recovery of £2,964,,6,,8, net proceeds of 49 bales of silk shipped to England by the Defendants on his account.

The Plaint having been read over to the Plaintiff he acknowledged it to be correct.

Then being warned to speak the truth he said;—During the 7th year of Heen-fung (1857.) I delivered 49 Bales of Silk to Mr. Wm. Thorburn. This I put into his hands to sell for me. Mr. Thorburn advised me to send it to England as I should lose less than by selling it here. Last year in the 4th moon (June 1858) Mr. Thorburn told me the Silk was sold and he could at any time pay me the proceeds. Two months afterwards I heard that Messrs. Blenkin, Rawson & Co.'s house had failed and I applied to Mr. Thorburn who told me the business relative to my Silk did not concern the English house but the Shanghae house. Mr. Thorburn told me to wait for the account sales and he would then see about it. When Mr. Thorburn was going away he asked Mr. Dow to settle with me when the closed account should arrive. Mr. Dow said I had better wait some time—that it was the business of the English house and just now they would pay one quarter which I had better take.

Mr. Dow the representative of the Defendants made the following statement;—

With reference to the conversations, which the Plaintiff asserts in his deposition, passed between himself and Mr. Thorburn, I cannot of course speak from personal knowledge, being absent from Shanghae at the time; but the evidence which I shall bring forward will prove, that Mr. Thorburn never entertained the idea of being personally responsible, which impression the Plaintiff endeavours to convey.

The Plaintiff has claimed on my Firm the sum of £2,964.6.8, being proceeds of 49 Bales Silk shipped by us to London on his account.

This amount I refuse to pay having never received it from the Consignee of the Silk, and also as we, from the outset of the business, acted purely as Agents, and I am prepared to prove from Documentary evidence of the clearest description, as Agents incurring no responsibility.

I must trouble the Court in the first place to refer to the Invoices of the Silk shipped on account of Aleet (Invoice Book outwards fo: 184 and 189) and in advising our London correspondents Messrs. Rawson Sons & Co. of the shipments, we gave them distinctly to understand the Silk was Aleet's property and that having made no advances, we had no lien upon the Goods. It is clear from the Invoices the Silk was the property of Aleet, therefore Rawson Sons & Co. could not legally part with the proceeds of such property, except to Aleet or agreeably to instructions from him—if we presume that Rawson Sons & Co passed the proceeds to *our* Credit in general account, without instructions from Aleet; and in the meantime we became Insolvent and our estate shewed a deficiency, it will be perfectly clear that Rawson Sons & Co. would be responsible to Aleet for such deficiency, for parting with his property without his authority. Thus far I venture to think, the question is fully met as to whom Rawson Sons & Co. in the absence of special instructions are to account for the Silk, and this view has been further confirmed by an appeal at home to arbitration, since Mr. Thorburn's arrival there. Messrs. Rawson Sons & Co. for reasons of their own wished to pass the proceeds of this Silk to the credit of our account, Mr. Thorburn resisted this knowing we had no right to property which was entirely Aleet's, the question was referred to arbitration when the following decision was given—

"In the matter of accounts Blenkin, Rawson "& Co. and Rawson Sons & Co. I award
"£1,335.11. 9
"£1,628.14.11 } on which account no advance "has been made and is a distinct and well defined "account. The owner of the Silk must rank on "the estate of Rawson Sons & Co.

"(Signed), W. W. KER."

These two amounts form the sum total of Aleet's claim on us.

It cannot stand either in Law or equity that an Agent is responsible when proper caution is observed, unless he is paid to accept such responsibility: by reference to the Invoices the Court will observe no commission for such responsibility is charged, neither has it been our custom to make such charge or take such responsibility. A reference to Chitty's Laws of Commerce chap. 3 page 194 clearly proves that to become responsible an Agent must make a charge to pay for the responsibility he assumes—and that no charge being made and due caution observed no responsibility is attached to the Agent.

As to our responsibility with reference to the selection of our Agent at home, Chitty chap. 3, page 206, 215, 217 clearly establishes our power to appoint whom we like, in the absence of special instructions, and the extent of our own operations with Messrs. Rawson Sons & Co is a proof of the perfect confidence we had in their stability.

It has been stated by Aleet in his petition to the Court that in his presence Mr. Thorburn *directed* me to pay him the proceeds of his Silk: this I emphatically deny—Mr. Thorburn promised so soon as he arrived in England, his best exertions should be given to protect Aleet's interest, and secure for him the Dividends which Rawson Sons & Co. had paid and were to pay, and the arbitration case before referred to proves Mr. Thorburn had no idea we were personally responsible for the proceeds of the Silk.

In conclusion I have merely to state to the Court my thorough conviction that it will be clear to them, we acted only as Agents to Aleet—as a medium of communication between Aleet and the Merchant in England,—it is against all Commercial Law and practice to suppose an Agent will take a responsibility without being paid for it and I deny ever having made the Plaintiff a charge of "del credere" commission, or that we ever intended doing so and I count most confidently on a favorable decision in this case.

The Plaintiff *Cross-examined*,—

I did not tell Mr. Thorburn where to send the Silk to in England, I mentioned no one as Agent. I know that Blenkin, Rawson & Co. have a house in England. This was not contract Silk. I got the account sales after Mr. Thorburn had left.

Decision.

The Court having heard the evidence, decide that the Plaintiff cannot recover from Messrs. Blenkin, Rawson & Co., the amount he claims, from the fact that the Silk in question was handed over by Plaintiff to Mr. Wm. Thorburn, the representative partner, to send to England to do the best he could with—no commission being charged and therefore no responsibility for the goods undertaken.

27th June, 1859.

James Partridge *v.* John James.

Before D. B. Robertson, Esq., *H. M. Consul*.
Com: Brooker, R.N, *Senior Naval Officer*.
John Markham, Esq, *H. M. Vice-Consul*.

James Partridge master of the *Queen of England* being duly sworn, handed in written statement which he declared to be correct, as follows:—

May 25th 1859, *Queen of England*, at anchor off the Yang-tsze kiang, in 7 fathoms.

At 10 A.M. weighed with a brisk gale at East, and proceeded towards the river under very easy sail viz., fore and main top stay sails, weather at the time very thick and hazy. From time of starting, stationed the Boatswain at the anchor stopper, and James Archer, A.B., at the hand lead, about 11 the lead was relieved by William Smith, A.B. the latter was soon turned away on account of giving incorrect soundings. John Walsh, A.B. then took the lead and carried regular soundings throughout of 5, 5½ and 6 fathoms. About Noon or a little after, the gale took off a little I then set fore sail to keep ship going about 3 knots. John James, A.B. then took the lead, I placed myself alongside of him as usual to see how he commenced; he at the time had 5½ fathoms, I then cautioned him that the moment he got anything under 5 fathoms to call out quickly, as it was my intention to anchor, I then stationed myself on the hencoops in front of the poop, not liking to trust altogether to the lookout, however about 1:15 or 1:30 P.M. thinking, I must be drawing well over towards the South bank, I then went to the ship side to see the lead being hove, James at the time called out 5 fathoms but thinking by the appearance of the line there was less water, I ordered him to heave again quickly, then to my sorrow I saw there was little more than 3 fathoms. I ordered the helm to be put hard a-port, James then called out 4½ fathoms, but as soon as the ship commenced to come to the wind she struck heavily abaft, as soon as I thought the anchor would clear the forefoot it was let go but on account of the ship's heel being on the ground and the strong ebb taking her on the starboard bow, she was harsed a little further on the bank. the wind by this having changed to N.E. at the same time nearly high water and the tides taking off, during the time the

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ship lay aground, about 100 tons coal was thrown overboard, and on the 30th she was got off through the assistance of the Steam-tug *Meteor*, and proceeded to Shanghae under sail, I have also to state that during the time the ship was aground, the crew were ever willing to do their best with the exception of James, he being the only man heard to grumble it was not until the ship was fast aground that, James called out 3 fathoms.

The statement was read over by the Plaintiff on his oath, and duly signed by him.

The Chart was examined and the position of the ship shown.

JOHN JAMES states;—I acknowledge that I called out "a half five" when I only had 4½ fathoms—the Captain was standing by me and spoke to me about it. I cast again and got 4½ and sounded three times and got the same—I called out the soundings each time; the last cast I got was 3 fathoms and then the ship struck and the anchor was let go. I once sounded and called out 4 fathoms and then the Captain was walking on the deck.

FREDERICK SMART, duly sworn states;—I was on deck when John James was sounding, I noticed he gave wrong soundings once or twice but did not tell the Captain. The Captain shortly afterwards noticed that the soundings were incorrect and told James to sound again quickly which he did and instead of 5½ fathoms he had 4½.

James had been in the chains before several times, he always did very well—he has generally been well behaved and is a good seaman. The marks on the line were distinct enough. There was a deficiency on the line of 2 or 3 feet as the dip of the lead was not allowed for. We were on the Port tack and he was on the leeside. The ship was going about 2½ to 3 knots.

DECISION.

The COURT having duly considered the evidence are of opinion that John James either wilfully or by negligence, which is not very apparent, miscalled the soundings whereby the ship, cargo, and lives were jeopardized. Considering however that the master was aware that he had miscalled the soundings a short time previously, the Court considers that it was his duty to remove the man, and the more so as the ship was on the edge of the South Bank, in dirty and blowing weather, and not having any leadsmen in the opposite chains to check the soundings and therefore requiring the utmost caution in navigation. This does not however alter the fact as to the negligence or culpability of John James and the Court adjudges him to be imprisoned in H. M. jail for a term of 3 calender months.

A JOURNEY TOWARDS THE YELLOW RIVER.

June 2nd. We left Shanghai this morning with the view of proceeding as far as Hwai-ngan [illegible] least, and of making a few days excursion into the regions beyond if practicable. On the 4th we reached the justly celebrated city of Sú-cheu. The Buddhist, Tauist, and city temples are so many central points where, hundreds and thousands assemble in the afternoon, to enjoy a quiet cup of tea and an innocent talk over the news of the day. Every one, whether high or low, rich or poor, learned or unlearned, old or young, seems to exert his utmost to excel his neighbour in verbosity. No sooner does the missionary make his appearance among them, then up goes the shout, "A white devil is come." The chat however pleasant and instructive is summarily broken up; the highly flavoured tea is immediately deserted; and the missionary is instantly surrounded by hundreds of gazing listeners. We have preached for a length of time to very large audiences. It is pleasing to observe the change which has been going on here within the last two years. When, about two years ago, three other missionaries and myself made an attempt to enter this earthy paradise *openly*, we were positively denied the privilege. It was out of the question to permit its secred soil to be defiled by the unhallowed feet of four western barbarians. Though we succeeded in getting in by a water gate, and found the people as elsewhere courteous enough, we were convinced that those in authority were determined to set their iron faces against all such aggressive policy. Since, I have repeatidly visited the city, but never once interrupted with annoying questions into the whence and wherefore of my coming.

5th. Being the Sabath we spent the day at Sú-cheu. Four months ago, one of the members of our mission visited this city with the object of renting a house and establishing a missionary station. Whilst many seemed to have no objection to let their houses to foreigners as such, they were all apprehensive of the possible consequences of such a deed; the fear of the bamboo completely overcame the love of money. But as they were perfectly willing to let to native assistants, a house was rented for them, where they might carry on the work under our general superintendence. We were gratified to meet, this morning, with two of the inquirers who have been brought to a knowledge of the truth through the instrumentality of the native assistants exclusively. Having read the Scriptures and prayed with them, we went into the city where we spent a large portion of the remaining part of the day in preaching at every eligible spot. The ease with which this kind of work may be carried on in this vast and populous city is truly astonishing.

6th. It was reported on our arrival at Sú-cheu, that the long-haired rebels had pitched their camp in the vicinity of Chang-cheu, and that though the city itself had not been taken, yet it was in great danger. This morning we heard the same report again. This, should it prove true, would effectually put a stop to all further progress for the present. Believing, however, the rumour to be altogether unfounded, the boatmen were ordered to proceed to U-sih, which we reached on the following morning. On our arrival at Hü-shú Kwan we found about a dozen boats waiting to pass. Probably some of them had been detained since the early morning be cause of their inability or unwillingness to advance a few hundreds of cash to those voracious publicans, though the latter are strictly forbidden to receive anything. The master of the Custom-house, who was looking out through the window at the time, saw our boats coming along and evidently recognised me as one of the four who had paid him a visit in the autumn. In less than five minutes, to the unspeakable joy of the boatmen who had been waiting, the barrier was removed and a high way was opened up before us.

8th. We arrived early this morning at the district city of Kiang-yin. This city which is situated on the southern bank of the Yang-tsz lies about a 100 leé to the north of U-sih. The departmental examination being held here, we were anxious to visit the place with copies of the Scriptures and other Christian books. From the beginning to the end of the examination no less than 3,000 students were expected to attend. Among the students there were not a few fine, intelligent, mentally and physically robust looking men. After speaking for a length of time to a large number of the literati, one of them became very much excited. His face coloured up, and his whole frame began to assume a threatening attitude. Taking no notice of what he said or did, I walked quietly away at the end of my discourse. By and by I heard a good deal of noise behind me, and, turning around I saw my friend with two or three more doing their utmost to excite the ire of the populace. I tried to pacify them, but to no purpose; they grew more and more furious, and the ringleader shutting his first threatened to strike. Having learnt from the experience of others that in such cases the least manifestation of fear is as dangerous as heedless temerity, I walked along very leisurely, leaving them to follow as long as they might think fit. Then they began to cry out that I was not a foreigner but a long-haired rebel in disguise. I told them that I was an Englishman, which word, uttered with considerable emphasis, and I may say national pride, made some of them turn pale. There is magic power in this word. "Ego Romanus sum" never carried with it a greater moral force or a more profound meaning than 我是大英國人—I am an Englishman—does at the present moment in China. Of this fact we have had several incontestable proofs on this journey. One of the most excited, however, snatched my cap and examined it very minutely. Whilst my travelling companion, on account of his light hair, light eyes, and a somewhat ruddy countenance, is set down at the first glance for a *barbarian* of the first stamp, and for aught I know, never imagined to be anything besides; I on the contrary, on account of the opposite qualities, am sometimes suspected of being a *true* born though degraded, *Celestial.* I thought it prudent to inform the mandarin of the facts of the case. He sent one of the Ya-mun people instantly to inform me, that strict orders had been sent to all the constables, to see to it that foreigners were properly treated and in no way molested. The messenger told me also that in all probability proclamations would be issued on the following day to the same effect. In the afternoon we went into the city again and preached several times to large and attentive audiences. The city is not very large. The people are on the whole quiet and inoffensive.

9th. Left Kiang-ying early in the morning for 靖江 Tsing-kiang. This district city is situated on northern bank of the Yang-tsz and right opposite Kiang-yin. We had no difficulty in passing the Custom house at the latter place. We went on shore to inform the master of the Custom house that we wished to cross the river; he offered no resistance, nor made the slightest attempt to dissuade us, but straightway ordered the poles to be removed. Our boatmen were timid, and seemed to regard the crossing of the river at this point a formidable business. My boatmen are Shanghai men and had never seen the sea (as they called the river) before; they dreaded the thought of exposing the boat to its terrible surges. The morning was cloudy, and an easterly breeze was blowing just strong enough to make it cool and pleasant. The water was nearly waveless; and our U-sih boats, though comparatively small, and in spite of all apprehensions on the part of my boatmen, reached the opposite side in peace and safety. The boatmen were quite proud of their performance, and looked as if they thought a little better of themselves in consequence of this unusual feat of courage and daring. The width of the river at this spot is 15 lee, and we crossed it in about half an hour. From the bank of the river to Tsing-kiang there are 18 lee more. No sooner did we get near walkable ground than we stepped on shore rejoicing in the fact that we were permitted to extend our missionary operations beyond the river. I know not whether any one experiences any emotion worthy to be compared with the thrill of joy which the missionary feels, when permitted to stand on untrodden ground to point out for the first time, to a sin enslaved people, the lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world. We preached several times in the city. The people were remarkably quiet and attentive considering they had never seen a foreigner before. The city is old looking, dirty, and thinly populated. The houses are small and uninviting. The people are thin, poor and squalid. The country houses are all built of bulrushes daubed over with mud. The land is rich and thoroughly cultivated. Rice and bean are largely grown, and indian corn is to be seen occasionally. The peach is the only fruit bearing tree I have seen in this neighbourhood, and of this there seems to be no scarcity. Beyond the city the low bridges are so numerous that it is with the greatest difficulty we have been able to get along. They consist of one or more slaps of timber which require sometimes half a dozen men to lift up. Should any one think of visiting this part of Kiang-puh let him beware of a U-sih boat.

10th. Plagued this morning again with the low bridges. They are very numerous and some of them exceedingly heavy. We intended to go by Tai-hing, but to avoid these bridges, we found it absolutely necessary to take another course. This lengthened our journey about a hundred lee. We arrived early in the morning at the towns of *Kwan-ling* and *Yein-kia-sï.* At both places the people were very quiet, and listened to what we had to tell them with much attention. At another town *Ki Kiang-sï*, I believe every man, woman, and child came out to have a look at us. They were greatly astonished to hear their own language spoken by foreigners. They were far too much excited, and intent upon gazing on our strange features and examining our still stranger looking cloths, to understand much of our preaching. They will be better prepared for the next who may visit them. We reached the town of Hwang-kiau late in the evening where we passed the night. Though late, our arrival was soon made known, and in a few minutes the opposite shore was lined with hundreds of anxious spectators.

A military mandarin came along our boats to inquire into our character and purpose. We presented him with a copy of the Almanac which contains the Tien-tsin treaty, and directed his attention particularly to one or two clauses. He was told that we purposed going as far as Tsing-kiang and if possible farther. He appeared somewhat frightened, but did not say much. We requested him to order the people off as it was late which he did very effectually. The part of the country through which we passed to-day is extremely flat, but more woody in its general appearance than Kiang-nan. With the exception of a little wheat which they were actively gathering in we saw nothing in the fields besides pulse.

11th. Left Hwang-kiau early in the morning for Kiang-yein. Passed by the small town of Puh-mi where we preached and distributed a few books. Kian-yein seems to be a great mart for the produce of this part of Kiang-puh. One street along the banks of the canal, which is 3 or 4 lee in length, consists almost exclusively of rice, oil, bean, salt, and wheat hongs. We have just passed at least 400 large boats which are employed in carrying these productions to Kiang-nan. Kiang-puh is very thinly populated compared with Kiang-nan, whilst the land is nearly as fertile and equally well cultivated, and hence much of the produce of the former goes to support the population of the latter. The land though which we have passed to-day continues to be a dead flat. The farmers were busy gathering in the wheat. I was amused to see something like the old English cart drawn by buffalos used for this purpose. The ass and mule are in common use here; and sometimes the horse may be seen doing the work allotted to the buffalo down south. Very seldom hamlets or groups of houses are to be seen in the country, all are solitary dwellings.

12th. Spent the morning in preaching at Kiang-yein. Among the thousands who crowded after us we observed many rich and well educated looking men. The appearance of this people is vastly superior to that of those whom we had seen hitherto. This morning I had a long conversation with a Chinese Colporteur. He is a native of Tau-tú in Ching-kiang-fú where Buddhism is very flourishing. He is a respectable and quiet looking man, and, as I have learnt since, of very honourable connexions. Though not a priest he seems very partial to Buddhism as well as Confucianism. Pitying the ignorance and wickedness of men, he is resolved to devote his time and talents to their enlightment and renovation. For this purpose he is now travelling through this part of the country with a selection of books and tracts for general distribution. Some of those are Buddhist, some Tauist, and some Confucian. He presented me with seventeen copies on different subjects. Those are printed on the way as he goes along, and the expenses are defrayed by the literati and the rich, many of whom take considerable interest in his mission. I had a very pleasing conversation with him on board my boat; and was glad to meet one at least, even in China, who was earnestly seeking something to satisfy the higher cravings of his spiritual nature. He seemed to be quite conscious of the defectiveness of the existing religions, and listened with attention and apparent interest to the doctrine of life and immortality as propounded in the Gospel. I gave him a few copies of our books which he commenced reading immediately. He asked for a few more to give away to his friends. He also said that if he should get to love the doctrine of Jesus, he would immediately give up his present occupation and come to Shanghai for further instructions. On being asked what was his object in doing all this, he replied that he only wished to manifest his gratitude to Heaven and renovate the people. According to the light that he has, he is earnestly and devoutly striving to propitiate the favour of heaven, and perfect himself in holiness; and because of this there is every reason to hope that the light which has just begun to dawn upon his mind will be welcomed with joy. I have some grounds to believe that the advocates of the three religions are beginning to muster themselves to renewed efforts. More tracts and books are distributed, and a greater degree of attention is paid to public discourses, than formerly. I hope it is so. Christianity can lose nothing from opposition.

13th. Left Kiang-yein this morning. Raining very heavily all day. Happily we had a strong breeze in our favour which carried us a long way. We passed the town of Tang-wang, the city of Tai-cheu, to towns of Puh-tah-h'o-kwan, J-ling, Ta-hang-tsï-keu, and reached Sein-nü Miau in the evening. The distance of the last place from Kiang-yein is 120 lee. On account of the heavy rain and favourable wind we did not call at any of the intervening places. The region through which we have passed is remarkably quiet. The towns and country on the east of the canal, with the exception of one or two, do not seem to have been disturbed in the least by the commotions in the west. The people seem to be just as, if not more, ignorant of the real state of affairs on the east of the canal, as we are at Shanghai. I have just learnt the following particulars which I think may be relied upon as true. The head of the Filchers *Chang-loh-hing*, and the General-in-chief *Kung-ú-kiah-tsï* with their men, are now at Chú-cheu in Ngan-hwei. Li Chang-sheu has surrendered with 3 or 4,000 men and gone over to Chang-ko-liang. He has been promoted in consequence of this filial deed. The province of Kiang-sú is at the present moment free from all the filchers. There are no long-haired rebels in the neighbourhood of Yang-cheu; J-chung and probably Kiang-pú are in the hands of the Imperialists. Leh-hoh is still in the possession of the rebels. The filchers are very numerous in Ngan-hwei and in some parts of Shan-túng. Their treatment of those who fall into their hands is brutal in the extreme. They take a place, plunder it, and then leave. They dont seem to have a definite object, but are bent upon depredation and violence. They are hated and dreaded far more than the long-haired rebels. Sein-nü-miau has been visited more than once by them. There is a brisk trade carried on at this town. On our arrival we found the way stoped up at the Custom-house, but ere we had time to tell them what we were, orders had been given to allow us to pass on. A strong current sets in here from the Grand Canal; at one point it is so strong that it was almost impossible to get along.

(To be continued.)

(From the Saturday Review, April 30.)

THE DUPLICITY OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

It is almost exactly four years since London turned out to welcome and honour the Emperor and Empress of the French. They were the idols of the hour—she, the loveliest of crowned heads—he, our noble, sagacious, unselfish ally. Royalty smiled on them, the City feasted them, Ministers bowed to the ground before them, the mob cheered them. It seemed as if England could never do enough to show her gratitude and admiration. Here was the Saviour of Society, the Apostle of Peace, the scourge of unscrupulous Russia, come over in person that English eyes might feast on the blessed sight, and pay her feeble tribute to his greatness and goodness. Only a few dissentients ventured in secret to question whether all this was really deserved. They could not forget the history of France, or the history of Louis Napoleon, simply because they saw the Sovereigns of the two countries sitting together in a carriage, and French and English flags waving side by side at Guildhall. They asked whether the successful leopard could have so completely changed his spots as was supposed. They distrusted the man, and they distrusted his system. They knew that from his youth up he had been a conspirator. Intrigues, plots, every kind of deceit, and every kind of treachery had been his daily occupation for twenty years. He had very recently subverted a Government which he had sworn to protect. He had cajoled the National Assembly of France by protestations so solemn and so frequent that even the most wary had been thrown off their guard. Why, then, should it be presumed that he had all at once discarded the habits of a lifetime, and changed his character at one twist from black to white? A time must come when the system he represented would bring him into collision with England. For Napoleonism can never stay still. Either it must go on encroaching, or it must itself perish. To encroach on every side where liberty exists, is the first instinct of a despot, and to encroach on English liberty had been publicly announced by Louis Napoleon himself as the great purpose of his life. While, therefore, they accepted his alliance for a particular and a temporary purpose, those who knew him and his policy were anxious that we should be cautious, and that the friendship we extended to him should be of that modified kind which never forgets that a friend may one day be an enemy.

When the Crimean war was over, these feelings gained ground. The mode in which the war was ended was not very satisfactory to us, and our ally seemed bent rather on making a good thing out of it for himself than on securing the objects for which it had been undertaken. France and Russia appeared to be unaccountably good friends, and England had to look to Austria for support in demanding that Russia should not be permitted, when beaten, to secure what she had been refused while she was still unconquered. Then came all the singular history of last year—the Colonels, Cherbourg, and the Portugal business. Ordinary men thought this was a strange way of cultivating the English alliance; and the unpleasant conviction forced itself on many minds, that a man who had deceived every one he had to deal with might be audacious and villainous enough to deceive England also. But this feeling was always discountenanced in official quarters. The heads of both parties maintained the same language of timid adulation. It was very wrong to distrust any one so faithful, honest, and peaceable, and who was so able to injure us if we offended him. The portion of the press that gave warning of the danger was heartily abused. We speak from experience. Difficult as it is in modern politics to be absolutely consistent for any length of time, we may venture to say there is one subject on which we have never been inconsistent. We have never wavered in our opinion of Louis Napoleon. We have never hesitated to utter that opinion; we have never ceased to insist that the blind trust reposed in him by the successive Governments of this country was a certain source of future danger. But we are aware that this exposed us to much reproach. Where, it was asked, is the proof of his duplicity? It was certainly not easy to give a direct proof. When duplicity can be proved, it is at an end. There was nothing to rest on but the general induction from the character of the man, the inevitable tendency of his system, and the cruel and artful way in which he pressed the yoke tighter and tighter on his own subjects. We were obliged to wait till time should give us the sad satisfaction of seeing everything that had been said abundantly justified.

Now that the justification has come—now that England knows herself to be the victim of a long-contrived plot, and the object of a conspiracy threatening her with the greatest danger through which she has ever passed—it is hard to realize how completely we have been duped. It seems scarcely credible that we have been going on for months sending backwards and forwards all sorts of polite messages, proposing bases of negotiation, acting the part of a supremely comfortable and disinterested mediator and friend, while all the time our chief ally had in his pocket a treaty which can have no other object than to crush our power in the Mediterranean and the East. We look back, and see now what the game has really been—why Sardinia was put forward, why the *Moniteur* has been teeming with contradictory falsehoods, why Lord Cowley's amiable endeavours were cut short by the impracticable proposal of a Congress. But although all is clear as we look back, nothing can be more certain than that every one has been completely deceived. The suspicions of the English Government had been entirely set at rest, if indeed they ever existed. France was not arming—Lord Malmesbury could be certain of that. France had no War Budget. The Emperor expressly said in his speech to the Corps Législatif, that he set the highest value on the English alliance. We therefore were perfectly safe. Even at the beginning of this week, Lord Derby had not a hint to give of the terrible change that was coming over the face of our European interests. Few Englishmen are suspicious, and even the habits of diplomacy and the atmosphere of Courts cannot make English gentlemen believe that they are in danger from fraud and treachery. Let Louis Napoleon have the credit of his success, such as it is. He has succeeded twice in his life in deceiving where deception would have seemed scarcely possible. He has hoodwinked England as he hoodwinked the National Assembly. One fine morning the Assembly woke, and found its doors closed, its leaders arrested, and the President of the Republic mowing down its friends with grapeshot. One fine morning England woke, and found its faithful friend and sagacious ally banded with Russia to destroy it. At any rate we have now the comfort of knowing the worst. Our Second of December is over. No sane Englishman will henceforth attach the slightest value to the most solemn promise or most formal protestation of Louis Napoleon.

(From the Times.)

Austria appears willing to let the world believe that if she was precipitate in her diplomacy she will make amends for such unaccustomed promptitude by being very deliberate in her strategy. When she astonished Europe and shocked grave, innocent, and trusting statesmen by decisive action, at a moment when she was thought to be waiting patiently the peaceful solution of all her difficulties; when she appeared with that sudden menace, that three days' pause, and that prompt act of war, we all believed that she had resolved to seize a quickly passing opportunity for striking a decisive blow. She had 190,000 men in Lombardy and Venice whereof 120,000 were drawn up almost on the banks of the frontier river Ticino. The General of that army, as he looked across the little river, could almost survey the scene of his future operations. On his right, rolling away in the distance, rise the peaks of the Graian and Pennine Alps; on the left the lesser altitudes of Montferrat, and the summits of Mont Apennine mark the highland character of the country into which he was about to advance. But between these two northern and southern uneven districts, stretching straight before him, like an irregular bay which spreads its rippling surface deep into a rocky region, extends a long vista of flat country. Through the middle of it winds the Po, so renowned in song and history; and from north and from south, from the Alps on the right hand and from the Apennine range on the left hand, and from those distant Cottian Alps that close the vista and shut out France, descend little rivers, each bringing its tribute from its own mountain—little shining ribs that articulate to the backbone of Piedmont. In these mountainous districts to the left lie the fastnesses of the Sardinians. The great fortress of Alessandria stands almost at the entrance to the Montferrat country, and over the high hills and on the margin of the sea lies Genoa. The hills to the right—those uplands which swell away towards the frontier mountains of the Simplon, Mount Rosa, and the Grand St. Bernard—are for the most part undefended by art, and straight away before him, up that flat alluvial plain, our Austrian General can see no place capable of an hour's defence. The great river winds about; the tributaries stream down into it from right and from left. There are little indefensible towns like Novara, Mortara, and Vercelli, the three points of a triangle; but there is nothing serious between him and Turin, which lies away up at the top of this deep lowland level. All Europe thought this was Austria's object; that, bold in her great preponderance of force, she would with a strong army mask the fortresses of Alessandria and Casale, and all that southern mountain district which they command, and that she would with the remainder of the force rush straight forward, never stopping till she reached the Royal Palace at Turin. There would be some prestige of arms in occupying the enemy's capital at the outset of the war, and there would be obviously some strategic advantage in being in a position to destroy that network of railways which now puts the French who land at Genoa in direct and immediate railway communication with the French who cross Mont Cenis and attain the Piedmontese side of the Alps at Susa. Master of Turin and of the railways that centre at Turin, the Austrian General would have been in secure possession of all Sardinia, except only that mountainous Montferrat region which we have supposed him to survey, as lying on his left, while meditating his advance across the Ticino.

This raid upon Turin was thought to be an object so material to the successful opening of the game before her that Austria was believed to have acted wisely even in incurring some moral odium while securing so important a physical advantage. But, for some reason or other, which is probably a very good military reason, but which lessens our idea of the necessity of her diplomatic precipitancy, Austria has taken no advantage of her priority in point of time, or of her superiority in point of force. She moved her army forward in two main Divisions. One of them stepped cautiously over the river, and set foot upon that alluvial plain, that flat bay of land, which lay before them. Gradually, and with much deliberation, this Division occupied the two little towns of Novara and Mortara—one on the right wing, and the other on the left,—and then advanced a few miles further to Vercelli, where they halted, surveyed, and reconnoitred, while every hour was bringing laden transports into the harbour of Genoa and long lines of French infantry were swarming over the Cenis. Perhaps the rains that fell swelled the tributaries and damaged the roads; perhaps the revolutions in Parma, Modena, and Tuscany counselled caution or created irresolution; perhaps the Austrians were impressed with the conviction that it would be less troublesome to let the French come over the sea and over the Alps, and assemble in their full strength; that it would be easier to meet them all on this hither side, as in a cockpit from which there was no escape. We are not in a condition to divine motives or to criticize strategy, for the telegrams are not very explanatory, and the knowledge vouchsafed to us by the military authorities is not very perfect; but we can see that after being seven days on the Sardian soil the invaders have not yet advanced more than 35 miles from the frontier river.

Of the Division which crossed the Ticino, and which appeared to be intended to march up the level upon Turin, we can trace the movements with some certainty. They have diverged rather southwards of their direct route; that is to say, they are tending towards the foot of the Montferrat range, rather than towards the foot of the Alpine hills. In this advance they find one of the windings of the Po in their path, and on Wednesday evening they crossed the river at Cambio. The point chosen for this passage was near the town of Sala, and perhaps indicates an attack on Alessandria. Higher up the river, at Frassinetto, close to Casale, a fortress capable of some resistance, another body of Austrians seem to have attempted to cross the stream, after a cannonade which lasted 15 hours, but were repulsed with some loss.

What can be the object of these operations? If the Austrian had kept the northern bank of the river it would have taken him to Turin. But to proceed by this route the Austrian must cross the Dora—a little river which comes down from the Alps, and, flowing through the level country in front of Turin, falls into the Po. The banks of this river are said to have been fortified, and it was thought that these lines had been chosen as the battle-field on which France and Sardinia, profiting by the sluggishness of the Austrian, had determined to draw together and fight a battle for Turin. By crossing the Po the invading Division, whose advance we are now tracing, has turned that position altogether; for they are now on the south bank, and the Dora comes down into the Po from the north. The object of attack, however, is quite doubtful. They may be either proceeding towards Turin by the most direct route, or they may be about, by the simple manœuvre of "right shoulders forward," to turn to the left, an advance upon Alessandria. If it be true that as Austrian cannonade was commenced at Valenza, it would appear, perhaps, more probable that the fortresses are the object of attack; for Valenza is within a few miles of Alessandria, and the Austrian reserves, which are said to be in great force at Pavia and Piacenza, are well placed for taking part in a concerted attack upon Alessandria, or even for descending upon Genoa.

Thus have we traced the progress of one Division, which took the plain country, and was at the last advices crossing the Po at a point not above 10 miles distant from the great fortress of Alessandria. There, is, however, another Division of the invading army which, instead of crossing the Ticino, went up north to the lake whence the Ticino flows, and, crossing that lake, penetrated into the northern and Alpine districts of the kingdom they invaded. Distant from railways and telegraph wires, the movements of this force are as yet obscure. We expected to find them coming down into the level country somewhere about the line of the Dora, and forming a junction there with the force advancing directly through the plain; but, as these have now crossed the Po and tend to the south, we must expect that the junction will be attempted at some other point. On the whole, it would seem that the Austrians have gained nothing at present by their choice of the moment and by their sudden initiative except the power of making forced contributions in their enemy's country. Sardinia has her fortresses secure. Alessandria, Casale, Genoa, and Turin are in her hands, and all the positions she holds are connected by lines of rail with each other and with the sea, and with the Alpine passes into France. It as yet seems as though Austria has staked heavily for an opportunity, won it, and now thrown it away.

"HOUSEHOLD WORDS."—The disagreement between Mr. Charles Dickens and Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, his late publishers, came before the Master of the Rolls on Saturday last, in connection with an application by the publishers for an injunction to restrain Mr. Dickens from announcing in his advertisements of the forthcoming serial, *All the Year Round*, that *Household Words* would be discontinued. It was agreed that Mr. Dickens should, in future advertisements, state that *Household Words* would be discontinued *by him*;" and it is understood Messrs. Bradbury and Evans intend to carry it on. It was originally established as the property of Bradbury and Evans, who were to have one-fourth of the profits, Mr. Dickens, who was to have half the profits and £500 a year as editor; Mr. J. Forster, who was to contribute and have one-fourth of the profits; and Mr. Wills, who was to be sub-editor at £8 a week, and have the other fourth of the profits. Mr. J. Forster some time since resigned his share to Mr. Dickens, who, it was stated, had now offered Bradbury and Evans £1,000 for the surrender of their share, but without success.—*Illustrated London News*, April 2.

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NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST,

Arrived From

June
6,—Cambalu, (Br. sh.), Frazer, Shanghai.
8,—Princess Charlotte, (Du. bg.), Hille, S'hai.
12,—Carthage, (Br. str.), McGregor, Shanghai.
12,—Nagasaki, (Jap. war str.), Alakisan, Firado.
13,—L'Opretchnik, (Rus. g.-boat), Fedoroffsky, Shanghai.
14,—Elisabeth & Ann, (Br. bq.), Blanch, S'hai.
17,—Quatre Bras, (Du. bq.), Bendix, Shanghai.
18,—Mississippi, (Am. war str.), Nicholson, S'hai.
18,—Henriette, (Du. bg.), Robinson, Batavia.
19,—Egmont, (Br. sh.), Gibson, Shanghai.
21,—Dona Anita, (Br. bq.), Burdett, Shanghai.
21,—Neva, (Br. sch.), Waller, Shanghai.
21,—Rémi, (Br. str.), Laen, Shanghai.
24,—Mary & Louisa, (Am. bq.), Jones, Shanghai.
25,—Carthage, (Br. str.), McGregor, Shanghai.
26,—Hellespont, (Br. str.), Bolton, Shanghai.

Departed For

June
6,—Nagasaki, (Jap. war str.), Alakisan, Firado.
6,—Zephyr, (Br. sch.), Roper, Shanghai.
9,—Urania, (Am. bq.), Turner, Shanghai.
14,—Bali, (Du. war str.), Van Capellen, Lienkien.
17,—Carthage, (Br. str.), McGregor, Shanghai.
20,—Sampson, (H. M. st. fri.), Hand, Kanagawa.
21,—Schiller, (Du. bg.), Slaskorn, Kanagawa.
22,—Mississippi, (Am. war str.), Nicholson, Kanagawa.
23,—Rinda, (Ru. war str.) Andreieff, Hakodate.
23,—Gristlin, (Ru. war str.), Stromiloff, Kakadate.
23,—L'Opretchnik, (Ru. g.-boat), Fedoroffsky, Castries Bay.
23,—Princess Charlotte, (Du. bg.), Hille, Kanagawa.
23,—James Lemon, (Br. bq.), Macauley, S'hai.
25,—Neva, (Br. sch.), Waller, Shanghai.

Vessels in Harbor.
25th June, 1859.

Askold (Rus. frigate), Kwankonar (Jap. war str.), Nagasaki (Jap. war str.), Eastern Star (Am. sh.), Ann (Am. bq.), Mary & Louisa (Am. bq.), Tung-yu (B. ship), Cambalu (Br. sh.), Egmont (Br. sh), Dona Anita (Br. bq.), Loch Lomond (Br. sh.), Elizabeth & Ann (B. sh.), Elsohont (Du. sh.), Vryhandel (Du. bq.), Adile (Du. bq.), Thetis (Du. bq.) Quatre Bras, (Du. bq.), Henriette (Du. bq.), Attalante (Du. str.), Zwaluw (Du. bg.) Jacob & Anna (Du. sch.)

IMPORT CARGO

Per *Koh-i-noor*, from Liverpool.

Grey Shirtings,	19,250	pieces.
White, do.	1,950	,,
White Spotted Shirtings,	500	,,
Dyed do. do.	1,500	,,
Dyed Figured Cottons,	2,046	,,
White Figured Cottons,	4,040	,,
Dyed Cottons,	1,744	,,
T. Cloths,	3,060	,,
White Brocades,	1,445	,,
Dyed, do.	2,048	,,
Damasks,	999	,,
Chintzes,	1,050	,,
Long Ells,	1,500	,,
Spanish Stripes,	684	,,
Camlets,	320	,,
Velvets,	792	,,
Velveteens,	240	,,
Cotton Lamb Skins,	200	,,
Turkey Red Fancy Shirtings,	080	,,
Cotton Mixed Stuffs,	150	,,
Rod Iron,	2,400	,,

Shanghai, 29th June, 1859.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

234—Lectures on Metaphysics, Sir W. Hamilton—2 vols.
235—Annual of Scientific Discovery.
236—Kingsley's Sermon. The Good news of God.
712—Memoirs of the Empress Catherine II.
1239—Life in Tuscany. M. S. Crawford.
1240—Hong-kong to Manila. Henry Ellis.
1854—Barchester Towers. A. Trollope.
1855—Round the Sofa, by the author of Mary Barton—2 vols.
1856—Aspen Court. Shirley Brooks.
1857—Uncle Ralph by the author of Dorothy.
1858—The Laird of Norlaw, by the author of Margaret Maitland—3 vols.
1859—Christian Melville, by the author of Matthew Paxton.
1860—Harry Coverdale's Courtship. Frank Smedley.
1861—The De Cliffords, by Mrs. Sherwood.
1862—Ethel Woodville or Woman's Ministry.
1863—Madeleine by Julia Kavanagh.
1864—A Lost Love. Ashford Owen.
1865—Deerbrook. Harriet Martineau.
1866—Gaslight and Daylight. Geo. Sala.
2335—The Handbook of Dinning. L. F. Simpson.
2336—Nil Desperandum or Narrative of an Escape from Italian Dungeons.

Shanghae, 29th June, 1859.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.
ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

FOR SALE,
At the North-China Herald Office,
BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and WILLS.
PROTESTS, English and American.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
June 25	Typhoon	Pru. bg	210	Meincke	Australia	May 7	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 25	Troas	B. ship	663	Holmes	Swatow	June 20	Sugar, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 27	Nimrod	B. bark	234	Corbett	Singapore	.. 4	Rice	David Sassoon Son & Co
.. 27	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	.. 23	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 28	Eliza Mary	B. schr	126	Fine	Northward	.. 21		Lindsay and Co
.. 29	New York	B. bark	536	Jouhin	Swatow	.. 19	Sugar	A. R. Tilby
.. 29	Aden	B. str.	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	.. 25	Op., &c.	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent
.. 30	Rémi	B. str.	322	Laen	Japan	.. 26		Rémi, Schmidt & Cie

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 24	Countess of Seafield	B. bark	492	Brown	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 24	Christian Louis	Du. bg	232	De Vaz	do	Re-expts.	Siemssen and Co
.. 24	Bride of the Seas	B. ship	516	Donald	do	Sugar, &c.	Russell and Co
.. 26	Shanghai	B. str	760	Almond	Hongkong*	Silk & Sun	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 26	Faust	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 27	Star-light	B. ship	366	Churchill	Nagasaki	do	Harkort and Co
.. 27	Susannah	Ha. bk	272	Russ	Hkong & W'poa	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 27	Urania	A. bark	406	Turner	Nagasaki	do	Russell and Co
.. 27	Sidon	Ha. bg	306	Niessen	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 28	Myrtle	A. bark	398	Botsford	do	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 29	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	do	Dent and Co
.. 29	Edith Rose	A. ship	510	Homans	Fuchau	Re-expts.	Russell and Co
.. 30	Bertha	Bre. bk	512	Klamp	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 30	Richard Cobden	Bre. bk	637	Feldhuson	Amoy	Sundries	Siemssen and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Abdul Medjid	June 19	B. ship	399	Wilkie	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Aden	June 29	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	15th inst*
Admiral	June 4	B. bark	412	Pie	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
Amazone	May 30	Ha. bg.	160	Westergaard	Siemssen and Co		
Antagonist	May 30	B. bark	436	Turner	Johnson and Co		
Archimedes	May 29	Bre. sch	177	Hilgerloh	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Beverley	June 15	B. bark	462	Carter	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Imdt.
Bintang	June 19	Du. sch	258	Cowan	Dimier, Brothers and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick			
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Boreas	June 3	Ha. bk	312	Jebson	Siemssen and Co		
Castillian	May 11	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Dent and Co		
Catherine	June 6	B. ship	607	Watson	Lindsay and Co		
Celestial	June 17	B. ship	494	Brait	Gilman and Co		
Chieora	June 21	B. ship	453	Fitzgerald	Harkort and Co		
Collingwood	June 21	B. brig	270	Spence	Captain		
Currituck	June 1	A. ship	593	Knowles	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Cygnet	May 28	A. ship	498	Moses	Augustine Heard and Co	Batavia & Sing.	
Day-spring	May 31	B. bark	375	Knowles	Dent and Co		
Dennis Hill	May 17	B. bark	348	Atkin	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Diana	June 4	B. ship	520	McNielage	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Duck	May 20	B. schr	145	Prowse	Reiss and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Early
Eastfield	June 19	B. bark	434	Copland	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Edouard & Julie	June 19	Belg. sh	493	Mennen	Lindsay and Co		
Eliza Mary	June 28	B. schr	126	Fine	Lindsay and Co		
Elizabeth Ann	May 17	B. ship	562	Parsons	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Emma	June 18	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Euphrates	Jan 13	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Forest Queen	June 2	B. ship	839	Grisdale	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Gertrude	May 3	Fr. sh.	463	Le Balle	Vaucher, Frères		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Burkett	Wm. Hargreaves		
Giovannina	May 24	Sar. bg	240	Oneto	Dent and Co		
Hersilia	June 19	B. ship	623	Sadler	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
India	June 17	Swe. bk	491	French	Order		
Koh-i-noor	June 2	B. bark	303	Summerson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Lady Inglis	June 6	B. bark	376	Twizell	Gilman and Co		
Lady Raglan	May 21	B. ship	729	Worden	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Leontine	June 19	Bre. bk	294	Schweitzer	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Lobelia	June 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co		
Lord Clarendon	May 26	B. brig	273	Prance	Harkort and Co		
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Lucky Star	June 23	Sia. bk	450	Pickrell	A. R. Tilby		
Main	June 11	Ha. bg.	205	Fredericksen	Siemssen and Co		
Macassar	June 7	Ha. bk	406	Godge	Siemssen and Co		
Maria	May 30	Bre. bk	334	Schwartze	Siemssen and Co		
Marie	May 19	Fr. bk	292	Thin	Vaucher, Frères		
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218				
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain	*Tug*	
Minna	May 24	A. schr	299	Smith	Captain		
Neville	May 3	B. ship	713	Kerr	Reiss & Co	London	
New York	June 29	B. bark	536	Jouhin	A. R. Tilby		
Nimrod	June 27	B. bark	234	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Ora	May 31	Ha. bg.	148	Peters	Siemssen and Co		
Palmerston	June 19	B. bark	397	Peters	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Postilon	May 24	Du. bk	329	van der Poll	Dimier, Brothers and Co	Nagasaki	4th inst
Pruth	June 4	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Queen of England	June 3	B. ship	876	Partridge	Johnson and Co		
Radnagore	June 17	B. ship	727	Manning	Russell and Co		
Rémi	June 30	B. str.	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Rostock	May 31	Mbg. bk	147	Behnck	Siemssen and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Imdt.
Rubens	June 19	B. ship	403	Young	Dent and Co		
Sea Witch	June 6	B. bark	337	Roy	Johnson and Co		
Shan-tung	May 28	B. bark	311	Baldry	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Sir Charles Napier	June 3	B. ship	1160	Scott	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Southern Belle	May 28	B. bark	541	Benson	Johnson and Co		
Sultan	May 23	A. ship	1184	Berry	Augustine Heard and Co		
Tell	June 7	Ha. bk	286	Koch	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Imdt.
Troas	June 25	B. ship	663	Holmes	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Typhoon	June 25	Pru. bg	210	Meincke	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Van der Palm	June 3	Du. bk	431	Markus	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Kelung	cld 28 ult
Vindex	June 19	B. schr	179	Pilleul	Dent and Co		
Wagoola	June 8	B. ship	549	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Water Witch	June 6	B. bark	236	Hodge	Dent and Co		
Wide Awake	May 28	B. ship	727	Young	Dent and Co		
William	June 21	B. ship	703	Milton	Turner and Co		
Windward	May 10	A. ship	812	Smith	Russell and Co	New York	
Witch of the Seas	May 31	Bre. bk	391	Baxter	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Wodan	May 24	Da. sh.	235	Mathiessen	Harkort and Co		
Woodville	May 4	B. bark	361	Brown	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	cld 28 ult
79 Merchant V'sls.							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Inflexible	H M p-wl st-sl	6	..	165	G A C Brooker	378

VESSELS OF WAR IN THE PEI-HO AND GULF OF PE-CHE-LI.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Algerine (85)	H M gun-boat	3	..	50	Lieut W Arthur	80
Assistance	H M st. t'p ship	6	..	118	Wm A J Heath	400
Banterer (79)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut John Jenkins	60
Chesapeake	H M st-frigate	..	..	..	Rear-Adml. J. Hope, C.B., Capt G O. Willes	..
Cormorant	H M dispt.-boat	6	..	91	A. Wodehouse	200
Coromandel	H M dispt.-boat	5	..	50	Lieut Clutterbuck	150
Cruiser	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea	60
Forester (87)	H M gun-boat	3	..	43	Lieut A J Innes	60
Fury	H M p-whl st sl	6	..	..	Commerell	515
Haughty (89)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut Geo D Broad	60
Hesper	H M sc-st store sh	4	900	..	J Loane	120
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	Capt C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Janus (76)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut H P Knevitt	40
Kestrel (69)	H M gun-boat	3	233	37	Geo D Bevan	40
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	60	Lieut W H Jones	80
Magicienne	H M steamer	16	..	220	Capt N Vansittart, C B	400
Nimrod	H M dispt.-boat	6	..	..	Lieut R J Wynniatt	180
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C J Balfour	60
Plover (86)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut W H Rason	60
Starling (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	42	Lieut J W Whitshed	60
Du Chayla	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	Tricault	400
Norzagaray	H I M steamer	..	348	..	Lespès	..
Powhatan	U S steam-frigate	..	..	..	Commodore J. Tattnell, Geo. F Pearson	..
Toeywan (B. str.)	chd. by U S govt	..	..	..		

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Stornoway, 16th March; Chieftain, 31st do.; Marion, 11th April; Assyrian, 11th do.; and Strathmore, 19th do.

Liverpool—Falcon, 19th March; Oberon, (*viâ* St. Johns), 10th April; Laughing Water, 29th do.; Friar Tuck, 3d May; and Conheath, 6th do.

Cardiff—Galilee, 3d Feby.

Deal—Earl of Southesk, 27th Feby.; Challenger, 4th March; and Choice, 10th April.

Gravesend—Wild Flower, 15th Jan.; and Ballarat, 24th March.

Shields—Cleveland, 12th March. *Sunderland*—Chrysels, 18th March.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858,

Destination.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Green Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Silk Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	852,393	....
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	....
CONTINENT,	....	....	497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	....
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	....
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,022	....
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,178 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	Tea Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do.	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do.	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do.	37,533	728,336	765,869	2,329
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do.	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	555	..do.	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,207
.. 25	Wellington	402	..do.	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	..do.	429,255	....	429,255	1,351
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do.	225,691	381,772	607,463	1,451
Dec 9	Amicus	511	..do.	216,333	282,264	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	733	..do.	678,200	201,700	879,900	615
.. 13	John Masterman	608	..do.	453,593	262,037	715,630	703
.. 25	Scutari	543	..do.	367,090	224,894	591,984	839
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	..do.	257,000	276,800	533,800	1,612
.. 26	Idas	706	..do.	569,693	284,798	854,491	321
.. 30	Zealandia	1031	..do.	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,538
Feb 2	Portena	354	..do.	149,653	197,551	347,204	466
.. 28	Taymouth Castle	682	..do.	771,177	72,919	844,096	56
.. 28	Westburn	593	..do.	332,036	309,736	641,772	315
Mar 5	Carausius	510	..do.	214,152	383,723	597,875	536
.. 24	Sir W. F. Williams	869	..do.	676,551	309,133	985,684	698
.. 29	Polly	388	Liverpool	362,996	76,066	439,062	....
Apr 6	Berwick Walls	621	London	509,807	199,429	709,236	551
.. 10	Earl of Windsor	739	..do.	520,480	285,595	806,075	481
.. 19	Heroes of Alma	557	..do.	297,768	283,823	581,591	832
May 31	New Era	725	..do.	306,148	385,706	691,854	514
June 17	Salacia	449	..do.	474,816	26,015	500,831	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	Tea Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk.	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York	....	573,110	573,110	137:16	....	10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do.	....	706,803	706,803	19:20	....	....
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do.	....	831,290	831,290	222:19	....	12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do.	....	1,265,254	1,265,254	190:89	....	2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do.	....	1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02	....	10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do.	....	718,461	718,461	....	....	....
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do.	....	1,054,328	1,054,328	36:09	....	....
.. 8	Kate Hastings	448	..do.	....	590,442	590,442	....	....	....
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	..do.	....	861,500	861,500	39.95	....	4,000
.. 21	Ino	895	..do.	....	639,258	639,258	48:94	....	....
Dec 6	Oscar	648	..do.	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:50	....	....
.. 17	Swordfish	1034	..do.	....	820,555	820,555	20:40	....	4,850
.. 19	Canvass Back	731	..do.	....	750,380	750,380	....	....	....
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	..do.	....	943,133	943,133	51:77	....	....
Jan 21	Nabob	1215	..do.	....	791,400	791,400	171:52	....	10,575
.. 27	Henry Harbeck	714	..do.	....	739,903	739,903	23:15	....	....
.. 28	Beaver	727	..do.	25,400	536,391	561,791	53,60	....	....
Feb 8	Joshua Bates	620	..do.	16,787	607,527	624,314	33:36	....	3,402
Mar 6	Malay	808	..do.	26,000	814,434	840,434	134:63	....	2,125
.. 20	Rom'ce of the Sea	1781	..do.	1,117	652,529	653,646	124:40	....	1,225
.. 20	Indiaman	1164	..do *	....	296,323	296,323	....	....	....
.. 21	Snow Squall	742	..do.	....	597,810	597,810	....	....	....
Apr 2	Union	1012	..do.	132,171	680,272	812,443	7:97	....	....
May 4	Egeria	644	..do.	154,400	674,300	828,700	390:00	....	6,850
.. 4	Arthur	554	Boston	114,197	238,282	352,479	....	....	650
June 5	John Jay	494	New York	109,146	420,472	529,618	95:60	....	15,925

* *Viâ* Hongkong.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,

From 1st July, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	Tea Total Pounds.
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*.

From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	Tea Total Pounds.
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne	....	....	167,356
Feb 5	Betty	260	Sydney	....	....	294,609
May 1	Kate	340	Auckland	55,653	....	55,653
.. 22	Mathilde	123	Sydney	....	....	95,489

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Silk Total Bales
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	760	do.	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	do.	3,023
.. 21	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do.	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,829
.. 5	Mary P. Slade	199	do.	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	do. ...*viâ* Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	do.	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	3,013
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do. ...*viâ* Fuchau	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	714
.. 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,955
Jan 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,502
.. 25	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,061
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	865
.. 20	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,270
Mar 6	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,631
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	3,026
Apr 5	Rajah, str.,	337	do.	1,917
.. 16	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,148
.. 17	Italian, str.	557	do.	53
.. 27	Shanghai, str.,	760	do.	2,190
May 15	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,318
.. 17	Hellespont, str.,	330	do. ...*viâ* Fuchau	13
.. 27	Shanghai, str.,	760	do.	1,336
June 15	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	1,301
.. 29	Shanghai, str.,	760	do.	1,688

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